

LEADING ARTICLES—October 1, 1909.
WELCOME TO THE STATE CONVENTION.
INDUSTRIAL MONARCH—A BUGBEAR.
HELP THE APPRENTICE LEARN.
THE RAVINGS OF POST.
UNEXPECTED PRESS OPINIONS.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1909.

No. 33

INDUSTRIAL MONARCH—A BUGBEAR.

By Wiley K. Galloway.

To not only the mind of the trained unionist observer, but even to that of the ordinary layman, does it become more apparent each day that the swift glide of time is fast marking the beginning of the end of industrial autocracy.

And many are the causes that are contributing to this end; they are so numerous and complex that enumeration thereof would only be burdensome. Suffice it to say that the present era of unionism is witnessing a complete revolution in trade unionism. Today the band of unionists command the attention and respect of men in high power. Judges, legislators, capitalists and college professors join in giving an attentive ear to the voice of organized toilers. And this is but natural; their voice is not the babel of a heterogeneous aggregation; it is but one voice, asking, though demanding, one salient right from the employing 'powers—"Justice." That's all they ask. Granted their rights, the unionists are the employers' truest and staunchest friends, and an advertising medium par excellence.

For the same reason that measures must necessarily be adapted to conditions, we of this generation cannot legislate for those of the succeeding. The development and perfection of labor-saving devices make it compulsory to revise, from time to time, the laws and regulations applying to the operation of such improvements. The introduction of labor-saving machinery, etc., is probably responsible for more friction between employer and employee than any other feature. In it lies the question as to who is to be entitled to the benefits accruing from this cheaper and more expeditious means of production—the employer or the employee? To share equally in its advantages seems never to appeal to the industrial autocrat as the true basis of apportionment. No, with him it is a case of "totus porcus aut nihil." He wants it all. This leads to friction, the strike, the lockout or to arbitration—an unsatisfactory settlement for a time, but a concrete working basis—which in the end leads to the employee gaining his just toll. Look back and see if this statement is not true. It may have taken years of deprivation, martyred blood, sacrifice of the fruits of many years of toil, and the patience of a Job, but in the end whose brow wore the coveted wreath?

The unionist, at this late day, as he views retrospectively, must of necessity admire the foresight and wisdom of Robert Ingersoll when he said: "My hope for the working man has its foundation in the fact that he is growing more and more intelligent. I have also the same hope for the capitalist. The time must come when the capitalist will clearly and plainly see that his interests are identical with those of the laboring man. He will finally become intelligent enough to know that his prosperity depends on the prosperity of those who labor. When both become intelligent the matter will be settled."

It is at this juncture, where the unionist has learned his rights, and demands them, that we encounter that portly personage, the industrial autocrat—the man who tries to dominate the labor market and turn all the advantages of invention and power to his own gain. How well he fares, generally, and how much opprobrium he brings upon his name, we are all capable of judging. In the end this unhuman being passes

(Continued on Page 6.)

Tenth Annual Convention of the California Federation of Labor Welcomed to San Rafael

Next Monday, October 4th, in San Rafael across the bay, the California State Federation of Labor will convene for its tenth annual session. Delegates from all over the state will assemble for the purpose of considering matters of vital concern to the trade-union movement.

Among topics of interest are the proposal to organize migratory or unskilled labor, and the proposition to divide the state into districts for representation among the Federation's vice-presidents. At all sessions various subjects are considered, and the dominant thought is to advance the common cause.

Special attention is given to legislative matters. The Federation sends its representative to the California legislature each session for the purpose of supporting measures that will benefit the citizens generally and trade unionists in particular. At each convention of the Federation proposed bills are presented for adoption or rejection. They are carefully considered. Frequently legal aid is secured in order that the best results may be obtained. Most of these bills deal with sanitary conditions, hours of labor, protection of life and limb, and kindred subjects. Their passage, however, concerns every man, woman and child in the state, for beneficial legislation affects all—union and non-union alike. Here is one of many illustrations that could be given of the great work performed by organized labor. Its purposes are not bound by narrow limitations.

Measures are occasionally advocated outside the labor field. The initiative, referendum and recall, standard of weights and measures, direct primary, monthly pay days, special injury suits, and a score of other names that come to mind, indicate the wide scope of the work performed by the State Federation of Labor. Every time such bills are passed by the legislature, the citizenship of California is enriched. Too little credit is given by both our friends and opponents for labor's efforts along legislative lines.

The interchange of ideas when men and women gather from distant points is an education in itself. Sincerity of purpose, tolerance of others' views, and a grasp of those things that are vital, are to be seen at a convention of trade unionists in exactly the same proportion as in other bodies of a deliberative nature.

And so the "Labor Clarion," in behalf of a wide circle of readers, greets the delegates to the tenth annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. From the time President A. M. Thompson calls the sessions to order, all through the deliberations, up to the time of adjournment, we trust and believe there will be naught but efforts to so enact legislation that the San Rafael convention will stand out as one of the best—if not the best—that the Federation has had.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the unionists and friends of San Rafael to entertain delegates and visitors. There is no doubt that from every standpoint the convention will be a success, and to those who come from a distance the workers of the bay cities tender their heartiest welcome.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge, No. 25.

Savings-Bank Life Insurance.

To the People. No. 14.

Germany has resorted to compulsory old-age insurance, dividing the burden of cost between the state, the employer and the employee. The House of Commons in England has just passed an old-age pension bill, the pension being the burden on the general taxation. France is trying to solve it in the same way. In all these countries the cost of this pension is, wholly or in part, put on the taxpayer, thus making the wage-earner dependent upon public taxation. By the Massachusetts savings-bank insurance plan, the old-age insurance is voluntary instead of compulsory, and instead of making the wage-earner dependent upon the people, makes him independent in his old age.

Here is the way it works: At age 21 the insured begins to pay a monthly premium of \$1.13 into the savings bank. When he is 65 years old, his premiums cease, and the bank pays him \$100 yearly until his death. In case of the death of the insured before the sixty-fifth year, his family or heirs get \$500. At age 25 the insured can pay a premium of \$1.30 a month and get an annuity of \$100 a year on and after his sixty-fifth birthday. In case of his death, his family or heirs receive \$500.

Other examples of this annuity-insurance policy are: At age 18, for 50 cents a month, the insured gets \$273 insurance and an annuity of \$54; at age 25, for a monthly premium of 75 cents, he gets \$288 insurance and an annuity of \$58; at age 30, for a monthly premium of 90 cents, he gets \$288 insurance, and an annuity of \$58.

In paying the annuity, the bank's plan is to deposit the money to the credit of the insured, and he or she can draw it out at any time or in any small installments. All the while it is drawing interest.

One of the great hardships imposed by industrial insurance is the loss to the policyholder from lapses. On most industrial policies there is no surrender value until after three years. Since most of the policies lapse before this time, there is very little chance for the insured to get anything back. A policy by a Massachusetts savings bank, on the other hand, has equity after six months, and paid-up value after one year.

To illustrate: Take the case of a man aged 30 years who pays a premium of \$1.32 a month. At the end of six months he would have an equity of \$1.84. In a year, if he stopped paying premiums, he could get a paid-up policy for \$8; in five years, if he stopped, he would have a paid-up policy of \$72, and so on. In other words, the banks want the policyholder to get all he can for his money, even should he give up his insurance.

For the same reason, there is the utmost liberality in the matter of extending policies. If a policy lapses after one year, the bank is authorized by law to extend it for eight months. Should the insured die within the time, his heirs should get the amount of the policy. If the policy lapses after two years, the period of extension, during which time the policy is valid, despite the fact that no premiums are being paid, is one year and nine months. If the policy lapses after

five years, it can be extended for five years and ten months more.

In addition to all this, the policyholder in a Massachusetts savings bank is entitled to a share of the profits owned and earned by the insurance department of the bank. The cost of operating being very small (the work being done by the bank clerks), the banks can afford to put aside a good percentage of reserve and invest it so that it will earn money for the policyholders. This is easily possible, because all Massachusetts savings banks are mutual banks and there are no stockholders to get the profits.

The question naturally arises: How can the banks afford to sell insurance so cheaply? One answer is that the insurance is sold at cost, and not for profit. Another is that the heavy expenses of soliciting business and collecting premiums are eliminated. Under the law there can be no canvassing for the savings-bank insurance and no house-to-house collection for premiums. This removes a very heavy charge from the premium and places it at the disposal of the policyholder.

Although the house-to-house solicitation for business is prohibited, the savings bank can have agents. These agents may be other banks. Thus five or six big banks can issue policies for half the wage-earners of the state.

A more popular plan, and one that has already been put into operation, is to have large factories, settlement houses, and labor organizations act as agents. Factories have seen in the movement a good adjunct to welfare work, and an aid in providing an old-age pension for faithful employees.

The advantage of savings-bank insurance is being brought home to the worker. Bulletins stating the plan are put into the pay envelope of the workers at Whitman every Saturday. Each bulletin is a sort of sermon on saving. One has its text, "A dollar saved is a dollar earned." Another text was, "Take care of yourself and your family." One example used was this, "If there were two grocers in Whitman, and one sold as good coffee as the other at twenty-five per cent less than the other, from which one would you buy? The Whitman Savings Bank does not sell coffee, but it does sell life insurance, and it sells it for twenty-five per cent less than the industrial companies."

Thus a constructive movement has been started which combines thrift and protection for the wage-earner. Yet its lesson for saving is for everyone. In no state could it have been begun under better auspices, for the reason that the Massachusetts savings banks, with the sole exception of those in New York, operate under the strictest laws governing such institutions.

Letter No. 15 deals with the best kind of life-insurance policy.

NECESSITY OF CAREFUL EXPRESSION.

A machinist in an eastern city spends a great portion of his spare time in the day and much time at night in religious and humanitarian work. His experiences are naturally varied. Some of them are of a humorous kind, which he enjoys retailing, but others, of course, he is silent upon. There was one humorous incident, intermingled with seriousness, that our lay brother would have kept buried within his bosom had not a "friend" made a mental note of the incident, which he was privileged to overhear. Brother Machinist was condoling a bereft widow. "I was very much pained when I learned your husband had gone to heaven," said he. "We were bosom friends, but we shall never meet again!"

The firm of H. C. Capwell Co., Twelfth and Washington streets, Oakland, has an established reputation as a progressive business house in the dry goods line. Mr. Capwell is one of the leading spirits of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, and is active in movements for civic betterment.

Men and Measures

W. W. Cuthbert, formerly in charge of the mechanical department of the State Printing Office, intends to locate in Fruitvale, California, where he has property interests.

The New Jersey Federation of Labor will head a movement to obtain a petition to Congress of 100,000 names asking for women the privilege of the ballot.

Subjects of the forthcoming conference of the National Civic Federation, which will be held in Washington the fore part of next January, besides labor, embraces national resources, taxation, accounting, Sherman anti-trust law, railway legislation, banking, life insurance, fire insurance, pure food laws, laws relating to women, vital statistics, public health and good roads.

More coal is mined by machinery, in proportion to the total output, in Ohio than in any other state.

Berlin has about a hundred factories for linen goods—forty more than the kingdom of Saxony.

Seventy thousand Americans will settle this year on 20,000 to 25,000 farms in the Canadian northwest and take with them a wealth of \$70,000,000.

There are 251 postal savings banks in operation in the Philippines with 8,408 depositors and \$717,000 on deposit. Filipino depositors number 4,591 and Americans 3,375.

Evidence that the "slaughter of the innocents" continues is seen by Chicago health officials in the high mortality rate among babies. Commenting upon this, the weekly health bulletin states: "Deaths among babies under one year of age constitute 32 per cent of the total mortality of the week, and yet the baby population is but 2½ per cent of the total population at all ages. The baby death rate is, therefore, about thirteen times higher than the death rate at all other ages."

On Monday, October 4, 1909, the eleventh annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America will convene at Toronto, Canada.

The Brandan shoe factory is the only shoe manufacturing concern in the state of Michigan that is entitled to the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

It is estimated that 113,000 adult males in New York city make a living by "their wits," without in any sense being an economic factor aiding in production or distribution.

Imports at the port of New York are growing rapidly, showing an increase of from 35 to 50 per cent over the values of a year ago. Receipts of from \$1,000,000 to \$1,070,000 are not unusual in a day.

There is a movement among the cotton operatives of Lancashire, England, for shortening the hours of labor by further legislation.

The Oklahoma State Federation of Labor has made provision for a labor organizer to work among the negroes of the state, and a determined effort will be made to enroll them in the ranks of union labor.

Lifting magnets have demonstrated their value in certain special lines of work and are now in daily use in many places. An aggregate weight of fifteen tons of rails is handled by magnets at the works of the United States steel plant at Gary, Ind. This comprises the "lock section" of a pile of rails which consists of a layer of track with alternate rails inverted so that the mass will hold together.

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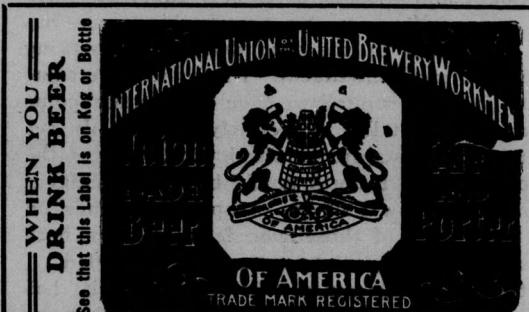
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Write for Catalog



The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



HELP THE APPRENTICE LEARN.

By J. W. Mullen

To the apprentice just starting on his journey through industrial life is due some consideration at the hands of the journeyman, and most trades unions have legislated along lines calculated to give him an opportunity to become a thorough master of his chosen craft, but the thought which inspires this article has to do with the feelings and disposition of the individual journeyman toward the apprentice.

The apprentice will ask questions—sometimes very ridiculous—and you laugh at him. That laugh discourages him, makes him fear to ask you other questions, because they, too, may appear as absurd to you and subject him to that embarrassing laugh.

This does the boy an injury, and prevents him from acquiring knowledge in a short time which it may take him years to gain without questions. He is entitled to a serious, sober and intelligent answer to every question, however humorous, while he is young and in his apprenticeship period, because he will not dare to display such ignorance in after years, when he is presumed to know the technical points of his trade. The thoughtlessness of the journeyman in this respect is responsible for much of the incompetency found in the trades today.

The boy who asked the sailor the question: "Where is the wind when it doesn't blow," was entitled to an answer, not a laugh. So the boy who asks the machinist how the steam makes the engine go, should have the valve system explained to him. If every journeyman, instead of being ready to laugh at silly questions, should prepare himself to answer them, the world would progress much faster, and there would be more happiness and contentment, less sorrow and discouragement among the boys who "want to know."

Then there is the old man who becomes provoked and angry at the reckless, silly capers of the boy, and concludes that there is no use in telling him anything, because he will never amount to much anyway; that he doesn't want to learn, else he would not be fooling away his time with tricks and play. Most of us forget that we used to play foolish pranks ourselves when we were apprentices—perhaps not so silly as this particular boy, but open to criticism nevertheless.

The progress of the world would indeed be rapid if we could place old, experienced and stable heads upon young, lively bodies, but nature very rarely allows such a combination. The chain stretching from youth to sensible old age, must be forged a link at a time, and the more thought given each link the stronger will be the completed chain.

Patience with and careful training of apprentices is desirable, not only because it means justice to the boy, but viewed from a purely selfish standpoint it will pay, for every apprentice who becomes a competent journeyman is an added asset to the organization, for thoroughly competent men very rarely become non-unionists. They don't need to. It is usually the incompetent fellow that the employer is able to induce to work during a strike, because he knows that under normal conditions his chances are not as good as those of the thoroughly capable man, so that when you answer the questions of the apprentice and show him how to properly do the work, you are fortifying yourself and helping to win future strikes for your union.

Of course, the apprentice must, at times, be "called down" for some of his actions and mischievousness, but care should be taken not to do

it in such a way as to make him fear to approach you when he has some problem upon which he needs and should receive enlightenment.

When the boy becomes bewildered and discouraged while attempting to perform some intricate piece of work, and says: "I will never be able to do this," most journeymen can truthfully answer: "Yes, you will, for you are much better equipped than I was at your age, and I can do it; keep at it and I will help you out." Always encourage the boy and never discourage him.

The case of a printer's "devil" who possessed absolutely none of the knowledge needed by a boy in order to quickly learn the business comes to mind. He frequently became discouraged enough to quit, feeling that he would never be able to succeed, but there was an old man in the office who always braced him up by optimistic advice. One day, when he became more discouraged than usual, he went to the old man and said: "Mr. B., I believe I will quit, because I never will be able to learn this trade. You don't know how little I really know; you are fooled about my knowledge, but I know just how much I know." The answer was: "So I am fooled about how much you know? I don't believe it, but at any rate I know that you are fooled about how much you can know if you only stick to it; keep at it, you little rascal, and you will be leading the office in a few years; I am not joking; I mean it."

That was the right kind of encouragement, and though he never led the office, he did become a competent printer. A word of encouragement to the apprentice at the critical moment is worth more than hours of help after his spirit has been broken.

As a general thing, we ought to be blind to his mischief, and only see his serious efforts and encourage him. He will take life as seriously as you do soon enough.

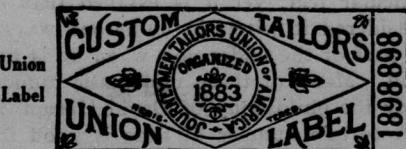
A good old western preacher, who had decided to leave an unremunerative charge, finding it impossible to collect his salary, said in his farewell sermon:

"I have little more to add, dear brethren, save this: You were all in favor of free salvation, and the manner in which you have treated me proves that you have got it!"

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Equal to any \$15.00
Clothing

INDUSTRIAL MONARCH—A BUGBEAR.

(Continued from Page 3.)

to the sepulchre as silently, as unostentatiously as he came into the world.

There are many other contributory causes, important among which is the publicity given to the union issue by the press. Many public-spirited journals of wide-spread circulation are devoting columns of space to the exploitation of the drastic tactics and knavish practices of corporate interests trying or actually feeding, upon the life blood of the workingman. And while it is not directly charged that these journals have adopted and now maintain a policy of fairness toward the laboring element—granting the existence of his rights in the community—through any particular fear, yet it is essayed that they have considered it wiser, in numerous ways, to take the part of the under dog when he is being trod upon. Many of these diplomatic autocrats here apply the philosophy of David Harum, who said: "A certain number of fleas is good for a dog; it reminds him that he is a dog." Likewise, these tyrants hold that a beating now and then is the unionist's just due.

Yet, withal that the major portion of the press of today has come to respect the laborer's rights, there are a few corporation-owned or subsidized organs which continue their campaign of negation, and pour volley after volley of vilification and falsehood into the union camps. But while conceding to these their prerogative in this matter, I strongly doubt any effect it may have other than cause an occasional smile to adorn the countenance of some industrial autocrat.

Taking into consideration this well-organized campaign waged by capitalistic forces, we thus see that, in order to protect their rights, the unionists are necessarily forced to fight back with the same weapons which are employed so effectively against them, and also with those mightier weapons, viz., co-operation and organization. Under the present industrial system no other method could be pursued.

Co-operation, as a solution, appears to be most feasible, yet here the idea of social inequality operates against the employee in the adjudication of differences. If this idea did not prevail, a satisfactory agreement could be quickly reached. Such, however, is not the case. In the pro rating of profits, capital demands the lion's share, and labor gets—well, what is left.

Another thing that goes a long way toward perpetuating the species of industrial autocrats is the protection vouchsafed to them by the law in the event of strife or riots. This seemingly frequent malpractice of supplying the constabulary as a means of protection to private interests tends largely to imbue the autocrat with the idea that he is the sole arbiter of industry, and that when the employee sets up any objection to such high-handed procedure, it is high treason. An intelligent review, however, will make it evident to the unbiased mind that the industrial autocrat must pass out before the march of civilization; that he is an unnatural creature, parasitic in his practice, and that the successful employer of the future will be the one who works in harmony with his employees.

It is laughable, this perverted and ill-advised stand of the autocrat. That he is sincere excites wonder. That his intelligence is so obtuse that he cannot see the fallacy of his position, renders his plight pitiable in the extreme. Think how you view the lion, king of beasts, secure in a cage of strong steel bars, tearing rampant up and down to gain his freedom, and you have one instance of a power which the intelligence of man has conquered. So will union antagonism be encompassed.

In a like sense will the coming generation of toilers, like the awakening of a giant, or the discovery of some latent, though dormant power, come to realize that their strength lies in organ-

ization and enlightenment, and that before this combination nothing can stand. Then when they see the industrial autocrat of their day clench his mailed fist and bring it down with a terrible blow, they will be driven to laughter at his quixotic actions. For that matter, the industrial autocrat of our day, fighting against masses of organized workers, can as fittingly be placed in the category of those misguided beings, the mailed knights of the middle ages, combatting the forces of modern times.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the league, held on September 19th, a discussion was held on the importance of organizations affiliated seeing that their representatives attended the sessions. The need of co-operation on the part of all bodies concerned in preserving American ideals was urged.

Secretary A. E. Yoell submitted a report on the much-disputed question as to the increase of Japanese immigration to this country and its insular possessions. The report contained the following statistics from the report of the Japanese consul general in San Francisco: Net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures in 1908, 1667; net excess of arrivals in Japan over departures in the first six months of 1909, 797; total excess for the past eighteen months, 2464; decrease in Japanese population in American territory for the same period, 5008.

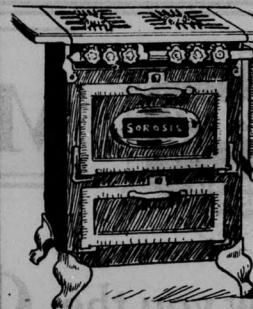
In contending that these figures as submitted by the Japanese consul general were incorrect, Secretary Yoell submitted the following statistics compiled by the immigration bureau at Washington, D. C.: Japanese admitted during 1908, 9051; departed, 6110; net increase in the United States during the year 1908, 2941; admitted January 1, 1909, to June 30, 1909, 1643; departed, 2779; net decrease for first six months of 1909, 1136. Net increase of Japanese in the United States in the whole time, 1805. The report called attention to the fact that 234 working students and 71 servants admitted were not classed in the official report as laborers.

Frederick W. Brandis of San Jose and Andrew J. Gallagher were appointed delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

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SOROSIS GAS RANGE \$1.00 A WEEK

A thoroughly reliable range of proven worth and durability.

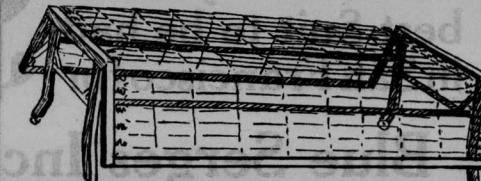
The peer of any \$30.00 range on the market.

Heavy cast top and frames instead of the usual flimsy sheet iron.

The latest style removable sawed burners—save gas.

You pay no extras—set up in your kitchen and connected for the price of \$25.00.

Guaranteed to outlast any other make.



Sanitary Couch \$3.95 Exactly the same as those selling around town for \$6.00. Top fabric is supported by rows of heavy coil springs. Strongly made of malleable iron and guaranteed not to break. Copy of this advertisement must be brought in to get the couch at this price.

WE TRUST YOU

whether you wish to furnish a home or need but a single article, will make the terms to suit YOU.

The Central Trust Company
Of California

Chas. F. Leege, Pres. B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,000,000.00**SURPLUS, - - - \$500,000.00****Check Accounts Solicited.**

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Market and Sansome Streets**BRANCHES:**

624 Van Ness Ave, and 3039 Sixteenth Street

Employes Only Union Men in All Its Departments.

PATRONIZE**Home Industry****DRINK****Wunder Brewing Co's.****Pacific Club Beer**

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

Scott and Lombard Streets

Phone West 635

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.



Demand this Label on all custom-made clothing.

UNION**M A D E !!****S. N. WOOD & CO.**
Union Made Clothing
From Maker to Wearer

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Mgr

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended To

3017 16th St. Branch: 2517 Mission St.
Near Mission St.

Municipal Ownership

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Edmonton, the city for the people! A place where the people own the city and the government. A free city, free from that debasing, corrupting, poisonous pestilence of America—the private control of public services. Seven years ago, a few settlers clustered their homes on the banks of the North Saskatchewan, in the far north. Home-hunger, the lure of free soil, the abundant return nature gives to the industry of man, the rich deposits of coal, iron and other minerals, filled the land with people.

Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, became a city in 1904. Its population in 1908 was 20,000, an increase of 200 per cent in four years. No fine is imposed on industry and enterprise. Buildings, merchandise and other personal property are not taxed. The revenues are raised almost entirely by a tax on land values. Men and women have equal rights to vote. New buildings, valued at \$7,275,000, have been erected, and land values increased from \$2,580,000 to \$20,903,910 in the past four years.

The water system, constructed in 1902, has cost the city \$500,000. Forty miles of pipe supply 2,204 consumers. Although charges were reduced \$10,818, the year's receipts were \$50,000, and the net surplus \$2,111. Freezing of mains, services and hydrants causes great expense. The rates range from 8 to 33 cents per 1,000 gallons. In San Francisco the private company charges from 18 to 38 cents.

The electric plant, acquired in 1902, has cost \$368,378. Earnings have increased from \$10,000 the first year, to \$100,000, and total for seven years \$351,942, with a surplus of \$41,500. A 30-per cent reduction last July gives a rate of 8 cents per kilowatt. The rate is half what the former company charged. In San Francisco, the rate is 9 cents.

The telephone service was taken over from the company in 1905. Since then the automatic system has been installed, and the lines extended. The capital expenditure is \$193,000, of which \$127,464 was paid in 1908. There are 1,800 telephones in service. The charges are \$20 for residences and \$30 for business, per annum. In San Francisco, the company charges \$48 minimum for residences, and business minimums from \$60 to \$235 per year. The province of Alberta operates the toll lines, and the local systems in the small towns. The troubles are less than half of one per cent. Even laborers are paid 25 to 50 cents per hour. San Francisco's railway company reduced laborer's wages from \$2.50 for eight hours to \$1.50 for ten hours.

The beginning of the municipal street railway was made by laying rails when street paving commenced. In 1908, the City Council decided to operate the line. Cars were running in two months. The system cost \$323,505. Its 15 miles of track extend into the town of Strathcona. In January 76,670 passengers were carried, and in July 206,000, making a total for seven months of 1,013,279. There is no overcrowding on the cars.

In San Francisco officials of our street railway, gas, electricity and telephone companies are under indictment for bribing and corrupting our officials. Our gas and water companies have brought about anarchy by injunction, and refuse to obey our laws. In Edmonton all of the receipts of the public utilities go into the city treasury. Every dollar is accounted for. Excellence of service at low cost is the rule. As profits increase, capital is paid off, and rates lowered. The surplus is used to increase the comfort, health and convenience of the people. The honesty, fidelity to duty, and patriotic public spirit of the officials have brought to them the respect and confidence of the entire community.

TO ORGANIZE MIGRATORY LABOR.

In pursuance of instructions from the central body, the following letter has been mailed to unions:

"The San Francisco Labor Council is about to undertake the organizing of the so-called unskilled migratory workers of California; to that end, and believing that such organization must begin in San Francisco, the Council has decided to appoint an organizer to be paid by this Council, to begin this very important work immediately.

"The conditions of employment under which this unfortunate class of toilers suffer, are well known to the average trade unionist, and were called pointedly to our attention, as the following extracts from the report of our organizing committee will show:

"In our opinion, no relief can come to this exploited class of men except through organization. They must be helped to help themselves. We have no doubt that many employers would be pleased to give their sympathy and assistance, if such sympathy and assistance could be given without further degrading and pauperizing these men, who move from place to place seeking such labor as they can obtain in order to sustain life.

"These men work at all occupations not already organized, and in all places not now controlled by organized men. It would have to be an organization at large, with equal duties and equal rights in all localities, and the card of membership would confer such rights in any place where there is an agency or where headquarters are located, regardless of whether the member had joined at headquarters or any of the agencies."

"The duty of organized labor in this extremity is plain; we cannot escape it; and either the poor unfortunate, without home or friends, must be organized, and share with us the fruits of unionism, they must be protected also, or they, not knowing the gravity of their action, will, in time of strike, when the employers make flowery promises, take our places, and tend to the destruction of our movement.

"Therefore, knowing that you will realize the necessity of prompt and effective action, your union is asked to state whether or no it will donate to this worthy cause, and your union is also asked to pledge itself to a certain stated sum per month, which will be added on your bill for dues. The Council hopes to be able to place the further organization of these men in the hands of the California State Federation of Labor, but will attempt the organization in San Francisco first.

"Hoping to have your aid in this most necessary work, we remain,

"Fraternally yours,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
Secretary San Francisco Labor Council."

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises.

UNION MADE SHOES FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Brockton Shoe Store
1427-1429 Fillmore St.
NEAR ELLIS

**Best
ten-wire
Tapestry
Brussels
Carpets
\$1.00 a Yard**

That is the **STERLING** price.

If you pay a cent more, you pay too much.

They are sewed free, laid free, lined free — and credit is free.

Thousands and thousands of yards of this splendid carpet worth regularly from \$1.25 to \$1.40 a yard.

**STERLING
FURNITURE COMPANY**

**1049 Market Street
Opposite McAllister**

**CAN'T BUST'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

Demand the Union Label

**On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' UNION LABEL

Issued by Authority of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America.

Union-made Cigars.

This Certifies, That the Cigars contained in this box have been made by a First-Class Workman, a MEMBER OF THE CIGAR MAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, an organization devoted to the advancement of the MORAL, MATERIAL and INTELLECTUAL WELFARE OF THE CRAFT. Therefore we recommend these Cigars to all smokers throughout the world.

All infringements upon this Label will be punished according to law.

FAC. J. W. Perkins, President, C. M. I. U. of America.

Color Light Blue

25 SIMILE

LOCAL STAMP

Demand It When Buying

LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple 316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853.

WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second class matter.



FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1909.

"I believe, and I regret to say it, that throughout this country, the administration of the criminal law, and the prosecution of criminals, is a disgrace to our civilization."—Taft.

The central body of Toledo, Ohio, has had its A. F. of L. charter revoked for refusing to unseat the electrical workers affiliated with the Reid faction.

Last week the first state convention of the Women's Union Label League was held in San Diego. It was well attended by those interested in the movement in the south, and the prospects for future conventions are good.

The Portola Labor Carnival is assuming tangible shape. Centrally located, the piece of ground at Eighth and Market streets possesses all the qualifications for an industrial fair. Read the article in another page which gives up-to-date information on the subject.

Candidates for office at the coming election in Los Angeles are being urged to use the union label on their printed matter. The invitation says: "By using the label you will show you wish to aid in the economic, social, and moral uplift of the working people; that you believe in a 'fair day's work for a fair day's pay,' and that you are in sympathy with the Typographical Union in its great fight for good conditions and sanitary composing rooms."

In the midst of diverting occupations, remember that trade unionists and their friends should lead in the demand for the union label. It is a comparatively easy matter to do this. Just think of the enormous strength of patronage we will exercise when the lesson is taken home to the individual as it is learned by the union as an organization. It is also a good idea to do our best to see that unionists are employed in our behalf. We ask this for ourselves—let us be consistent.

Professor Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago has a wide reputation as a student of the questions of the day. During his visit to San Francisco he was outspoken in his criticism of some of our public utilities. The street railroads were described as about all such a system of transportation should not be. The professor spoke the truth. Private ownership is advocated by some citizens, although the number is growing less. Wretched service, non-union conditions, low wages, long hours, are in evidence here. The managerial eye is kept exclusively on the dividend, while the dear public pays, and pays bitterly, the cost.

THE RAVINGS OF POST.

C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Michigan, author of innumerable screeds against trade unionism, and promoter of peculiar fine-wood breakfast foods, invaded the limelight during the last few days with a four-column article entitled "Pass the Word Along." There are some who think Mr. Post advertises his products this way, thus showing a method in his madness.

The union label is the main subject of the latest effusion. It is pictured as an instrument of torture. Sandwiched in the article are statements of a horrifying nature, showing—according to Post—that the trade union is a fearful factor for crime of all sorts, although the gentleman does admit that there are scores of thousands of "honest, law-abiding union men who deplore and are in no way responsible for the long, infamous record of the 'labor trust.'"

As if to pour oil on the troubled waters, the Michigan Federation of Labor is figuring on accepting an invitation from Battle Creek to hold its next convention in the home city of the industrious advocate of anti-unionism.

It would be interesting to know who pays the heavy toll for these long articles in the newspapers of the country. Surely there isn't enough money in selling sawdust to an unsuspecting public to stand the strain. Trade unionists will help to "pass the word along," but they will tell of the dire necessity of combination to offset the real aims and objects of the Posts and Kirbys of the United States. They—the unionists—have more than a faint suspicion that hours, wages and conditions generally constitute the motive of these newspaper attacks—to the detriment of the wage-earners' interests.

In an editorial, published in the Detroit "News," Tuesday, September 14th, that paper declines to run C. W. Post's tirade on organized labor. The paper says:

"Poor Post literally shrieks, calls on high heaven, cries and moans over a tragic scene which seems to be passing in his mind.

"The French revolution was a tiny ebullition compared with the monstrous things he sees in the country today. The terrible stories that affrighted our childhood, or secret gatherings where babes are slain in blood, are light and dancing fairy tales compared with the bloody deeds Post pictures as taking place under the union label.

"Union men butcher non-union men, says Post, and he draws a touching picture of the sweet little children of non-union men being maimed and stabbed and kicked by the brutish little imps of union parents, the last master touch being the little union brats sitting on their vicious mothers' knees at night receiving maternal pats on the head for half-killing the non-union men's children. Post sends a wailing cry over the whole country to stop this dreadful carnage, the brutal slaughter of men, women and children. He has worked himself into such a frenzy that he seems actually to see, as in panorama, the thing he describes.

"Post seems to be in a bad way. All of us have our hallucinations, but few of us have the notion of buying up four columns of newspaper space every little while to advertise them. Moreover, our hallucinations are mostly of that kind which have no urgency about them, which do not bring the froth to the mouth, as Post's does. Were any union men to expatriate for the space of four closely printed columns on the murderous nature of his employers, of the 'craft of the fox' and the venom of the serpent' of employers in general, and if he should keep this up several times a year for several years, his friends would become interested in the extent of the jurisdiction of the probate court."

A few papers refused to pass Post's word along, with the result that he sent them boycott notices, thus showing his inconsistency in condemning the boycott and yet using it himself.

UNEXPECTED PRESS OPINIONS.

As a rule, one may look in certain newspapers for stereotyped expressions on industrial controversies. It is somewhat remarkable to read some of the editorials on the Pressed Steel Car strike in journals whose interests are those of the employers. We reproduce two expressions of this nature.

The "Board of Trade Review" of the iron and steel manufactures of the country says, under the suggestive heading, "Let Us Have Peace":

"Differences of wages, hours of labor, etc., can just as readily and equitably be adjusted without battles.

"In the hope of promoting a better understanding on the part of employers and employees, we begin today the publication of a series of articles which will give a dispassionate and absolutely impartial account of the strike at McKees Rocks. From the calm study of the great struggle, some conclusions may be drawn and some lessons learned which may prevent the occurrence of similar deplorable events elsewhere."

The "Wall Street Journal," it may be assumed, is not prejudiced in favor of trade unions. It says:

"There is one plausible explanation, and only one, for the attitude of the president of the Pressed Steel Car Company towards its striking employees. That is that he is heavily short of his own stock. Such a position, however, would indicate a degree of infamy which the 'Wall Street Journal' would hesitate to impute to any man, however good the evidence might be.

"President Hoffstot apparently is absolutely ignorant of those adjustments between the capitalist, the workman and the public which have made possible the enormous efficiency of production of the past ten years. His conception of the position of an employer of labor is half a century out of date, and half a century ago the public would have condemned methods which even then were considered oppressive and short-sighted. Mr. Hoffstot virtually claims that he is to enjoy all the privileges which an organized system of society gives him, together with the protection of public opinion, while he exercises in production methods which would degrade an East Side sweatshop.

"This is no question of coercion by a labor union. The workmen are not unionized, and they are admittedly paid starvation wages, under a system which it is safe to say not one in a hundred of them understands, and one which is open to all manner of abuse. The labor, in fact, is contracted for, and the officers of the company think they have done their duty to their stockholders and the public when they shift the responsibility of exploited labor to the shoulders of irresponsible sub-contractors indifferent to anything except wringing the last poor cent out of a workman too ignorant to protect himself. To say that production in such circumstances is economically unsound is only to repeat the experience of ages.

"This is no extreme statement. Every employer of labor in Pittsburg takes the same view and realizes that his position with his workmen and the public is imperilled. President Hoffstot's denials prove nothing except that he has not read the results of the government inquiry and is, in fact, ignorant of his own wretched business. He is unquestionably ignorant upon a number of equally essential points, and the stockholders of the Pressed Steel Car Company have a perfectly clear course before them. They should immediately relegate him to some position where he will exercise no control over the welfare of his fellow-men, and install forthwith a system of production under conditions which admit of the employment of highly skilled labor at wages corresponding to the representations made by theirs and similar companies before the tariff commission at Washington."

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

A To-Be-Expected Protest.

Lord Claud John Hamilton, chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Company, is visiting Boston on behalf of large business interests which he represents in England.

When interviewed at the Hotel Touraine, where he will stay during his visit to the city, he vigorously attacked the budget recently drawn up by the British Chancellor, David Lloyd-George, and which has aroused widespread opposition throughout Great Britain.

"The budget proposed is an infamous one," he said, "and, as Lord Roseberry points out, will put the future of England in the melting pot." The principles underlying this budget are in direct contradiction to those advanced by Gladstone, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury.

"It is an attack on the landed interests of England, having as its object the dispossessing of our landed proprietors from the meritorious position which they have occupied for the past two centuries in the conduct of the affairs of Great Britain.

"People outside England do not realize that large landed estates have so many taxes and obligations that the income derived is small. At the same time, however, the great bulk of the landed proprietors are content to accept the inevitable and receive a smaller income rather than cut themselves entirely adrift from those duties and responsibilities in connection with the possession of land which have always been a source of pride to the old families of England.

"The public has been surprised that so far the House of Lords has given no indication of what it is prepared to do when the bill reaches it. But any one really acquainted with the conduct of political business in the United Kingdom ought to be aware that the House of Lords cannot form an impartial and judicial opinion on any subject before Parliament until its members know the exact form in which a measure under consideration in the House of Commons will come before them for judgment."

The visiting "lord" touches a lord-like note when he talks about dispossessing "our landed proprietors from the meritorious position which they have occupied for the past two centuries in the conduct of the affairs of Great Britain." Stated plainly, this is an exemplification of the doctrine of "divine right"—that the Creator placed all the people on the land and yet reserved to a few the right of proprietorship. "Brother" Hamilton is about two centuries behind the times. The appalling destitution in Great Britain is slowly but surely awakening the people to the necessity of reversing too-long accepted ideals. It is important that the poaching of natural opportunities should cease. The land question is concerned in the advance movements of the times. Far better is it to adequately tax estates of the "gentry" than to have them used exclusively as shooting preserves—and better still to restore to the people their property.

* * *

The Commutation of Buckley's Sentence.

In the formal commutation, Governor Gillett says: "From affidavits submitted to me it would appear that the actual killing of Rice was committed by one 'China' Copeland, and not by said William Buckley. Of the truth of this I am fully satisfied, and were it not for the other facts connected with such affray, this would entitle the said Buckley to complete pardon. But in view of the fact that Buckley was present at the time of the killing, his flight from the scene of the fatal affray, and other circumstances connected therewith, I cannot but feel that there may be some justification for the belief that Buckley was in some way culpable. I am therefore constrained to grant a commutation of the sentence of Buckley to such a time as will entitle

him to an immediate parole, to the end that I may determine, by his conduct outside the prison walls whether he is worthy of receiving a full and complete pardon at a later date."

Commenting on this case, the Sacramento "Bee" said:

"Governor Gillett did well to commute the sentence of William Buckley from hanging to imprisonment for fifteen years. He would have done still better had he granted Buckley an unconditional pardon.

"Five years ago the editor of 'The Bee' was induced to make a thorough examination of the record in the case of this unfortunate man, and although at that time strongly predisposed against him, concluded he was innocent of the crime of murder, of which he had been convicted.

"After the trial of Buckley new testimony in his favor came to light, and the members of the jury which found him guilty subsequently and without exception united in a signed statement that had they been in possession of the later evidence they would not have voted for conviction."

* * *

A "Peace Feast" of a Sanguinary Nature.

Our eastern friends sometimes wonder why there is such opposition to Chinese and Japanese immigration. They are now beginning to admit the force of our contentions along economic lines, and realize the undesirability of Asiatics from all standpoints.

Last week the capital city of California, Sacramento, was honored (?) by a "peace feast" of the Chinese clan known as the Chee Kong Tong. While peace festivities were at their height, the Bing Hong Tong threatened to kill a member of the rival tong in honor of the peace proclamations, and to avenge a murder committed two years ago. Excited Chinese notified the police officials of Sacramento. A careful watch was kept on the actions of the highbinders, and they were unable to use their firearms. To show the resourcefulness of the Oriental mind, as well as to illustrate the contempt for the laws and customs of the land in which the Asiatics live, the following paragraph appeared in a Sacramento paper:

"Fearful of using arms with the police on the alert, the highbinders resorted to acid, and during the course of the parade the expensive silk gown worn by Lee Doo, high priest of the Chee Kong Tong, was nearly burned off his back by some person, supposedly a member of the Bing Kong Tong, who threw sulphuric acid. The entire back of the gown was ruined. Had any of the acid struck Lee Doo in the face, he would have been marred for life. Patrolman Sitton found that the acid was thrown while the parade was passing 320 I street, which is a branch of the headquarters of the Bing Hong Tong."

* * *

Signs of Trouble for the Coal Miners.

The coal mine owners of Pennsylvania will hold a special meeting on October 6th in Philadelphia to further the extension of the power and scope of the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association of the Central Pennsylvania district.

The members are laying plans for extending their organization into four additional counties and for adding to their membership practically every operator in district No. 2.

It is the contention of the operators that the present wage scale is too high to allow them to operate the mines in other districts. Several months ago the operators summoned a delegation of the miners' officers, but were unable to convince them that a lower scale of wages should be established.

The last quarterly gathering of the association had as its main purpose the perfection of the organization of the operators in such a manner that all of the operators in the district might act as one man in the conference which will come in April over the adoption of a wage scale for the following year.

SHOP KICKS AND KINKS.

I never heard of so many "rules and regulations" as they have in this plant. I had been accustomed to doing pretty much as I pleased. Old man Jenkins used to tell us that he thought if we were worth having about, we would do the square thing by him, and furthermore, he didn't propose to run a kindergarten for full-grown men—he was conducting a machine shop with well-matured "greasers." Some of the rules are all right, of course. I realize that in a shop as big as this there are always some fellows who simply cannot see the importance of having a well-understood system. But there has evidently been a waste of good cardboard, printers' ink and picture-frame moulding, in this case, for I don't believe that one man in twenty has ever read the instructions. If the bosses had been wise about the use of this material, they might have printed some tables showing the strength of hoisting chains and other material, the best shapes for machine-cutting tools, the rules for computing the areas and the circumferences of circles, the weights of various kinds and shapes of iron, the rules of wheel gearing, and other rules having to do with the general subject of mechanics. It seems to me that these might have helped the men, and they need not have lost their self-respect, as might be the case with the rules which are contained in their eighteen-by-thirty-inch guide-boards.

We've got a good "super." He's new on the job, but I believe that he is going to make things go. He is a young fellow—not over thirty-five, but, while he is a "tech" graduate, he had plenty of practical shop experience before he began to handle men. He has passed down the line with the boys, and hasn't any fancy ideas about things. He knows a good job when he sees it, and, somehow, he usually speaks of it. It makes a fellow feel like trying it again after a word of appreciation from him. His assistant is a "peach." He graduated from the office. Never handled a tool in his life. They say that he was promoted because he persuaded the old man that he could introduce into the shop a more scientific system. Perhaps the fact that he is a nephew of an old friend of the boss had something to do with his advancement. He is responsible for the rules about which I have been writing. Naturally, when he came into the shop, everybody closed up like a clam. He couldn't get any information. This gave him a good deal of a setback, but he had a few ideas of his own which he introduced. He acts as though he had read a set of rules on "how to succeed," or some other dope, and he is now trying the thing out on us fellows. He has the most elaborate system ever invented, but he doesn't seem to realize that there is an element sometimes called "human nature" which enters largely into every industrial problem. At any rate, it doesn't bother him very much.—Rev. Charles Stelzle, in "Letters from a Workingman."

INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

Insurance against unemployment is, according to Consul General John T. Griffiths of London, exciting a great deal of attention in England. The passage of some law for earning such insurance is being discussed from every point of view. Whether or not the effort to make this insurance compulsory by parliamentary enactment will succeed is still a matter of doubt, but a strenuous effort, Mr. Griffiths says, will be made to obtain the passage of such a law. The president of the British Board of Trade recently has outlined the proposed legislation. He desires to have it compulsory, contributory and specialized as to different groups of trades.

"Quiescent good nature is terribly depressing. I would not have all the world cynical, but a world without cynics would be very tedious." —L. H. Vincent.

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 27, 1909.**

Meting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President William Spooner presiding. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Barbers—G. K. Smith, vice W. W. Butler. Boot and Shoe Workers—F. Oaks, A. F. Goodwin. Ordered seated.

Communications—From Carpenters' Hall Association, notifying Council of halls for rent in new temple; referred to new business. From Pacific Telephone Company, fixing time for payment of bills at 25th of each month; referred to secretary-treasurer. From president Garment Workers, referring to signs to be placed in public places; filed. From recorder "Royal Arch," fixing date for committee from Council to address body; filed. From Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., inviting Council to send delegates to reception of Samuel Gompers; filed. From International Tobacco Workers, requesting union men to purchase label goods; ordered placed on blackboard. From Jas. P. Taylor Coal Co., soliciting trade of Council; referred to Typographical Union for purpose of ascertaining why label is not used.

Bills—Business representative's salary, \$30; janitor, \$8; typewriter repairs, \$1.25; printing, \$2.50; H. B. Andrews, 90 cents. Ordered paid.

Committee from S. F. Labor Council, consisting of B. B. Rosenthal and J. H. Suits, were granted permission to address Council in regard to industrial exposition during Portola week, for purpose of raising funds for erection of Labor Temple. They asked for appointment of committee to further sale of tickets; passed to new business.

Reports of Unions—Bro. Joslyn reported on committee for Royal Arch; president of bartenders' mother had died. Brother Davies of carmen reported the erection of several houses in East Oakland under unfair conditions; business representative was instructed to notify officers of Building Trades Council. Bro. Heyne reported some men not belonging to electrical workers were installing phones in Oakland, and asked that they be called upon to show cards. Bakers—All French bread made in Oakland unfair; asked union men to cease buying and eating same.

Committees—Committee appointed for purpose of soliciting merchants to handle none but union-made hats reported progress.

Election of Officers—The following were duly elected for ensuing term: President, William Spooner; first vice-president, G. V. Manning; second vice-president, Wm. McDuff; recording secretary and business agent, A. M. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, C. J. Curran; sergeant-at-arms, J. Bell; executive board—H. B. Andrews, A. W. Sefton, Jr., A. F. Goodwin, R. E. Glenn, C. Brock, and F. C. Joslyn.

New Business—Communication from Carpenters' Hall Association taken up. Bro. Sefton said time of lease of present hall would soon expire, something ought to be done in regard to getting new quarters; he had promised to speak of matter, and that was his reason for bringing it up. Matter left in hands of trustees of Council.

After discussion, delegates were requested to take tickets for San Francisco Labor Council exposition to their unions, and urge necessity of members disposing of same.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer—Read and accepted.

Adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Mina Berger, wife of Victor Berger, Wisconsin's leading socialist, has been elected to the board of education of Milwaukee.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 24, 1909.**

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair; minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Retail Clerks—Frank Fowles. Boiler Makers—H. A. Langstrom, J. A. Griffin. Delegates seated.

Communications—From Theodore Johnson, of cooks and waiters, San Francisco, enclosing resolution to be submitted to convention; referred to delegates to State Federation of Labor convention. From glass workers, relative to controversy; filed. From A. F. of L., stating that international secretary of plumbers would notify local to pay up all dues and retain delegates to Council. From Central Federated Union, New York, relative to unhealthy condition of cigar making in the Philippines; filed. From United Hatters, requesting call for union label, and stating that out of fifty-eight manufacturers, forty-eight have returned to use of label; referred to label committee. From coopers and beer bottlers, that trouble with brewing companies had been settled; filed. From Central Labor Union, Washington, inviting delegation to be present at reception to Samuel Gompers; secretary instructed to write letter of regret. From T. S. Drury, resigning as member of committees; accepted and election of successor laid over until next meeting. From carpenters, stating that non-union carpenter is employed at Port Costa Mills; referred to executive committee.

Reports of Unions—Painters—Bartenders on Monticello steamboats doing painters' work. Pile Drivers—Initiated one, elected four delegates to State Federation of Labor convention. Federal—Initiated one.

Reports of Committees—Law and Legislative—Progress on case of boiler makers, will meet with electrical workers next Friday evening. Labor Day—Expect to make final report at next meeting. Recall—Have now some 400 signatures to petition.

Nominations and Elections—Frank Fowles of retail clerks and William Herbert of electrical workers elected alternate delegates to State Federation of Labor convention.

New Business—Elmer Winton given privilege of floor in relation to his standing with stationary engineers; stated that he is not the engineer at Bay Shore laundry, wishes to join some union; secretary instructed to obtain information from Richmond stationary engineers. Delegates to State Federation of Labor convention requested to attend meeting September 29, at 8 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

Smoke blue-label cigars—they are the best.

UNION MEN!

We are Pioneers of the



UNION LABEL

The Irish Tailors have proven to be your steadfast friends; FIVE YEARS ago we introduced the CUSTOM TAILORS' UNION LABEL to the union men of San Francisco. WE are still champions of this label. All our garments are made in our own Sanitary Workshops by Skilled Union Mechanics, and our prices are no higher than the non-union firms. Our Fall Styles are now ready for your inspection. Open Saturday until 10 p. m.



"Our Reputation Is Behind Every Suit"

Orpheum.

The Orpheum announces for next week one of its best bills. James Young, assisted by Lorayne Osborne and Robert Strauss, will present a one-act college play entitled "When Love is Young." Miss Mary Norman will introduce her refined and clever monologue, "Some Types of Women." Ed F. Reynard, who is also included in the new attractions of next week, is styled "The Ventriloquist with a Production." Pilu is the quaint name of an extraordinary dog brought to this country by Signor D. Ancillotti, a famous European trainer. Pilu will give a so-called demonstration of mind reading. The Big City Quartette, the Myosotis Sisters, Henry Clive and that imitable comedienne, Edna Aug, will conclude their engagements. A series of novel motion pictures will be the finale.

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP**FRANK BROS.****THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS**

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

Union Made

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SMOKE THE
VALENCIA
5-CENT CIGAR
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Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
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Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices

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Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—Market 1620

UNION MEN!

UNION LABEL

THE LABOR CARNIVAL.

Committees representing the Labor Council have been busily engaged during the week visiting affiliated unions as well as those connected with the Building Trades Council in order to interest all labor bodies in the Labor Carnival to be held at Market and Eighth streets, October 16-24. This work has been light, in a measure, for the visitors have been enthusiastically greeted, the Carnival endorsed, and thousands of advance tickets sold. Every union called upon has responded most liberally. The general admission price of ten cents appeals to all, and the return for this small expenditure ensures not merely the proverbial "good time," but the satisfaction of aiding the worthy object of erecting a labor temple for the central body that will be an ornament to the city and county of San Francisco.

All the big shows from the Seattle Fair "pay streak" have been secured. The men in the theatrical business who make a specialty of these concessions have left no stone unturned to make their end a success. They are planning a number of novelties of a pleasing nature. All of these concessions are under the direct supervision of the executive committee of trade unionists.

The lot, known as the Central Theatre ground, is being cleared and fenced. Contracts have been let for a large number of arc lights and for thousands of incandescents. The decorators will soon be engaged to beautify the grounds, and the effect of the illuminations will make the Carnival most attractive at night.

Last Monday night a committee visited the Central Labor Council of Alameda county. The co-operation of our friends across the bay is pledged. A day will be reserved for their edification.

The Building Trades Council of San Francisco has also pledged assistance.

Beside the shows, there will be industrial exhibits of a noteworthy character. The Chambers of Commerce of San Bernardino, Watsonville and Alameda county are arranging to show the resources of their localities. From Watsonville will come an apple exhibit that will rival anything of its kind ever attempted.

The manufacturing establishments of San Francisco are bidding for space. Neustadter Bros. will make a specialty of home industry as applied to the garment and overall industry. The Home Telephone Company is planning to show visitors the intricacies of the great convenience to modern life—the telephone. The glass-blowing section will surely draw crowds. Labels of the organized crafts are to be exhibited to the thousands of visitors, and energetic men are busily engaged supplying the information desired by business men who want accommodation.

It is expected that some of the animals—elephants, camels, etc.—from the Seattle Fair will be brought to San Francisco. Negotiations to that end are under way.

When Portola week was decided upon, the weather records were looked up for the past thirty years. It was found that the days were uniformly clear during the middle of October, and while the theatrical men refuse to guarantee anything in this line, yet it is believed 1909 will prove no exception to the rule.

It behoves every union man and woman, as well as friends of the movement, to "boost" the Labor Carnival. It is going to be a success from every standpoint. The city will gain by having an excellent down-town amusement park for the scores of thousands who will come to the metropolis of California during the holiday season. Already accommodations are being secured, although there will be nothing to fear in this connection, for San Francisco's resources are ample. Let your rallying cry be the Labor Carnival, to open on October 16th at the Central Theatre ground, Market and Eighth streets, and continue for nine days.

LETTER FROM LABOR COUNCIL.

Affiliated unions have been addressed as follows:

"The Council is in receipt of an urgent appeal for funds from the trade unionists of Sweden, to assist them in carrying to a successful conclusion the battle being waged in that country for the improvement of conditions of their fellow workers.

"This is a struggle of sufficient magnitude and importance to the trade unionists of this country to take notice of, and to so far as may lie within their power, assist our brothers in Sweden. We have made an investigation of the credentials of the brothers appealing for funds, and found them authorized and competent. The Council recommends to your union, if you are financially able, that you make a donation to this worthy cause.

"This office will be pleased to forward any money donated for that purpose.

"Fraternally yours,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER,
Secretary S. F. Labor Council."

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

The following resolutions were drawn up and unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Anti-Jap Laundry League:

"The Anti-Jap Laundry League learns with extreme regret that our beloved citizen, the Rev. Father D. O. Crowley, was the victim of an automobile accident by which he was seriously injured.

"The league, recognizing the vast amount of good the Rev. Father Crowley has done for the young generation of this city, and in other directions, and his kind offices for the movement in which the league is engaged, expresses the fervent hope that he will soon recover and return to the field of his usefulness.

A memorial was adopted to be submitted to the State Federation of Labor asking it to pass strong resolutions regarding Oriental competition in all the trades and crafts now affected.

The Union Labor Party has adopted a broad plank on the Asiatic question, both from the standpoint of immigration and competition, and passed resolutions endorsing the work of the Anti-Jap Laundry League. The Asiatic question is also covered in the Democratic platform.

John B. Peirano of Cooks' Union, No. 44, is rapidly recovering from his attack of sciatic rheumatism. He is still in St. Winifred's Hospital, and the North American Hospital Association is giving its best attention to the sufferer. ***

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Regal Typewriter Paper
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UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor. The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

The Gas Meter

The gas meter has been the subject of joke and anathema so long that it is hard to make the truth about it known. As a matter of fact it is one of the most accurate mechanical measuring devices in common use, and it positively cannot register gas consumption unless gas is passing through it.

It is true that a gas meter MAY become deranged and run fast or slow, but statistics prove that the average error is about the same as between the fast and slow apparatus. The great majority of meters are correct within the limits allowed by law—2 per cent fast or 2 per cent slow.

The grocer maintains one or two scales by which he weighs all products sold by weight. The gas company maintains an individual meter for every consumer, carefully checks the device before it is installed, inspects it to see that it is in good order and repairs it free if imperfections are discovered.

The chief principles of the gas meter have been in use since 1844. Hundreds of inventors have tried to improve upon them and have failed. If it were possible for the gas company to obtain meters absolutely accurate under all conditions, we would be the first to put in an order for a supply.

We contend that if a consumer reads and checks his meter frequently he will be able to analyze the increases or decreases in his bills and account for the differences by the more or less gas he uses.

San Francisco Gas and Electric Company

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you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Oct.,
White on Orange.

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Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c. Free Bus Chas. Montgomery

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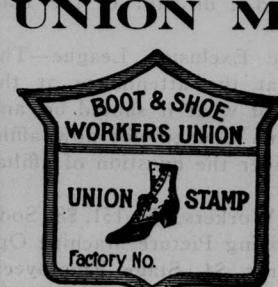
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FUNERAL DIRECTOR

1919 Mission St., San Francisco

Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth



246 SUMMER STREET

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 24, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Tailors, No. 2—F. J. Pratt, H. J. Noonan, T. Ward. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—L. B. Mahone, vice J. J. Handy. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Machinists' Union, No. 68, and Typographical Union, No. 21, enclosing regular weekly donations to Box Makers' Union. From Coopers' Union of Milwaukee, notification that their differences with breweries had been settled. From National Women's Trade Union League, thanking Council for co-operation. From Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, inviting this Council to participate in reception tendered President Gompers on his return from Europe. Referred to Unfinished Business—From Electrical Workers' Union, No. 633, relative to withdrawal of delegates. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Further information relative to Swedish strikers. Referred to Label Committee—From the United Hatters of North America, requesting co-operation in demand for union label. Referred to Trustees—Quarterly report of financial secretary. Referred to Executive Committee—From Stablemen's Union, No. 404, requesting a boycott on J. Chas. Green & Company's stables (formerly Varney & Green).

Communication from Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting leave to withdraw petition for boycott on Green Valley Dairy, their differences having been adjusted, and thanking Council for assistance; request granted and communication filed. A communication from Cincinnati Ladies' Auxiliary, No. 1, of Printing Pressmen's Union of N. A., enclosing fifty tickets at twenty-five cents each, and requesting Council to assist. Moved that Council purchase the fifty tickets; carried.

A communication from Merchants' Association, requesting co-operation of Council in the publication of a hand-book of home manufactures. Moved that the request be complied with and the secretary instructed to co-operate; carried.

A communication from the secretary, requesting one week's leave of absence to attend convention of the California State Federation of Labor, to commence October 4th; request granted. An invitation was received from Stable Employees' Union and Brewery Workers' Union, inviting Council to attend their annual ball, and enclosing complimentary tickets for officers; invitations accepted with thanks. A communication from the A. F. of L., notifying Council of the twenty-ninth annual convention to be held in Toronto, in November, 1909. Moved that this Council send a delegate to the A. F. of L. convention; carried. Moved that nominations be opened next Friday and the following Friday evenings, and that the election be held on Friday, October 15, 1909; carried.

Bro. Wm. A. Cole and Bro. Stryker, representing the stockholders of the Result Laundry Company of Oakland, a co-operative institution operated and maintained by the trade unionists of this state, were granted the privilege of the floor; they stated that they were appointed to request the endorsement of the Council to this worthy proposition, and made a strong appeal to the delegates on behalf of the Building Trades Council of Oakland and vicinity to assist them in raising the funds necessary to operate that plant for the next few weeks, when they felt it could be operated on a profitable basis. Moved that the request of the committee be concurred in and that the Result Laundry be endorsed; carried.

Reports of Unions—Printing Pressmen—Will hold picnic in conjunction with sister locals, and requests all delegates to attend.

Executive Committee—The committee reported progress on the request of the Horse Shoers' Union for a boycott on Woodlawn Stables; also that they had instructed the secretary to interview the manager of the New York Soap Company, and request them to sign the agreement of the Soap, Soda and Candle Workers' Union; concurred in;

Label Committee—The chairman reported that members were not attending as they should. The chair instructed Bro. Michelson to inform the Council as to what members were not attending, and the Council would request their resignation.

Law and Legislative Committee—The committee considered and reported on a request of a committee of municipal employees who had asked for the endorsement of the Council relative to proposed amendments to the charter and the improvement of sections relating to the recall, initiative, referendum and the approval of franchises, pay for holidays and the fifteen days annual vacation. The committee recommends that these proposed amendments receive the sympathy of the Council, and that the secretary be instructed to inform the committee that the Council had no amendments to the charter to suggest.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The secretary called attention to the fact that he had a considerable amount of money on hand for Labor Day tickets, and that the Labor Day committee might call upon him for the Council's pro rata of the expenses. Moved that the secretary be empowered to honor any demand made upon this Council by the General Labor Day committee; carried.

Special Committees—The Committee on Carnival—Bros. Bell, McCabe, Michelson, Decker and Rosenthal spoke at length upon the promising outlook of the Industrial Carnival to be held under the auspices of this Council during Portola week, and impressed upon the delegates the necessity of giving the Carnival their earnest co-operation, and to see to it that their unions were generous in their purchase of tickets.

Unfinished Business—The communication from Electrical Workers, No. 633, refusing to withdraw their delegates, was read; also stating that the union felt that this Council and No. 633 had been treated unjustly by the A. F. of L., and pleaded with the delegates to not take any action detrimental to that union. Moved that the communication be filed; carried. Moved that the secretary of this Council stand instructed to drop the name of Electrical Workers, No. 633, from the roll; carried; 63 in favor, 41 against. The previous question was called for and put on the above motion by a vote of 82 in favor, 22 against.

Nominations and Election—The chair declared nominations open for a member of the board of directors of Hall Association. Delegate John O'Connell of Teamsters, No. 85, was placed in nomination. Moved that nominations close; carried. The secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for Delegate O'Connell, and the chair declared him duly elected a director of the Hall Association.

Delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League—The delegates reported that the attendance at the league meetings was not what it should be, and requested unions of this Council not now affiliated to seriously consider the question of affiliation.

Receipts—Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$8; Soda Water Drivers, \$2; Moving Picture Machine Operators, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Stage Employees, \$4; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$6; Laundry Workers, \$20; Stable Employees, \$8; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Bookbinders, \$6; Printing Pressmen, \$16;

Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$6; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union, \$6; Pie Bakers, \$2; Post Office Clerks, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$6; Sail Makers, \$2; Cracker Bakers, \$4; Retail Clerks, \$6; Press Feeders, \$6; Cooks, \$12; Boot-blacks, \$4; Carriage Workers, \$4. Total, \$174.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; "Call," 75 cents; stenographer, \$20; A. F. of L., premium on bonds, \$9.50; Dave McLennan, \$20; Pacific Telephone Co., \$2.35; H. Cantrowith, expense on Labor Day, \$5. Total, \$90.60.

Adjourned at 10:20 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Hansen & Elrick

Furnishers and Hatters

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353 MONTGOMERY ST.
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WHY NOT GET
QUALITY
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Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILED

\$15 to \$25

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LUNDSTROM HATS

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

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64 Market Street

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\$8,000,000 TO FIGHT DISEASE.

Appropriations of over \$4,000,000 for the suppression of consumption have been made by twenty-eight state legislatures in session during the past year, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Since January 1, 1909, forty-three states and territorial legislatures have been in session. Of this number, twenty-eight have passed laws pertaining to tuberculosis; eight others have considered such legislation, and in only seven states no measures about consumption were presented. In all, 101 laws relating to the prevention or treatment of human tuberculosis were considered, and out of this number 64 were passed.

Of the sixty-four laws passed, fourteen were in reference to building new state institutions. New state sanatoria for tuberculosis will be erected in Pennsylvania, Connecticut, where three will be erected, Arkansas, Oregon, South Dakota, North Dakota and Florida. In New York, North Carolina, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, appropriations have been made for enlarging sanatoria, already being built or in operation. There are now twenty-seven states where such institutions have been established. Every state east of the Mississippi, except Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina and Mississippi, have provided hospitals for tuberculosis patients.

Five states, Illinois, New York, Ohio, Minnesota and Iowa, passed laws giving their county officers power to erect tuberculosis sanatoria without resorting to a special vote. In Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa and Kansas, laws providing for the strict reporting and registration of tuberculosis were passed. Only five other states, including the District of Columbia, have such laws. The National Association considers laws of this character as the first requisite in an organized movement against tuberculosis.

Laws prohibiting promiscuous spitting in public places, were passed in Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kansas and Connecticut. Spitters in these states will be prosecuted and fined.

Ten states have this year granted nearly \$100,000 to be spent only for the education of the public about tuberculosis. In some states traveling exhibitions will be used, while in others lectures and literature will be the chief means of education. The states making provisions of this sort are California, New Jersey, Kansas, New York, Rhode Island, Iowa, Minnesota, Porto Rico, Delaware and Texas.

The statement of the National Association calls particular attention to one fact which shows the remarkable interest in anti-tuberculosis work, evoked during the past year, namely, that fully one-third of the \$4,000,000 appropriated this year is by special legislation and for new work. The last Congress appropriated, in addition to this sum, nearly \$1,000,000 for the maintenance of the three federal sanatoria in New Mexico and Colorado. It is estimated besides that the numerous county and municipal appropriations made or to be made for tuberculosis work for next year will aggregate at least \$3,000,000, making the official public expenditures in the United States for the wiping out of tuberculosis at least \$8,000,000.

ALL HAIL TO THE WEST!

The police force of Pueblo will wear uniforms that are union made and the hats that they wear will be made by members of the United Hatters of America, and will of course be union made. That is what is done in a Western city. All hail to the West!—Dallas (Tex.) "Laborer."

"I hold that the earth was meant for the human race and not for privileged beings."—Max O'Rell.

WORD FROM WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

A powerful denunciation of the harsh treatment to which women are subjected under the present social system was made by Kate Barnard, who is State Commissioner of Charities and Correction for Oklahoma, having defeated her nearest male competitor for that office by 4,000 votes. Addressing the Women's Trade Union League, Miss Barnard told in the following words why she had become a woman suffragist:

"I've been a suffragist for only six months," she said, "and it is your horrid conditions here that have made me one. It is your long blocks and your fallen women and the old, haggard faces of your children. In Oklahoma the men will give us rights, but here it seems you must have a vote to get anything."

"It is a dreadful thing," Miss Barnard continued, "to think of the sorrows of woman kind. Fifty thousand women I have just been learning are brought into this country every year and sold as slaves under our church eaves, and we won't even go among them to pray."

"If we cared anything for our sisters who are dying, we would have our churches in the tenderloin. But the average favored woman can't see these things. The great problem of the age is to get her to see, but I don't know how to do it. We stand here and imagine we are good, and we are not a bit better than any woman who ever fell. What makes a good woman fall? It's her \$4 a week."

Bakers' Union, No. 24, at its last business meeting elected an "Educational Committee" for the purpose of securing speakers to lecture before the organization on various subjects of importance to the working class.

The first lecture was given by William McDevitt last Saturday evening at headquarters.

All union men, sympathizers, and others who are qualified to discuss some interesting subject, are requested to communicate with Jack Zamford, secretary Educational Committee, Bakers' Union, No. 24, 1791 Mission street.

AN INVITATION

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Deposits June 30, 1909 \$36,793,234.04
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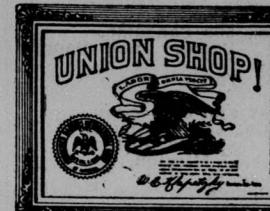
Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohte; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohte, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

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FOR ROUND TRIP TICKETS FROM

San Francisco	\$32.50		Suisun	\$32.50
Sacramento	32.50		Davis	32.50
Lathrop	32.50		Napa	32.75
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Greatly reduced rates from other points in California. Tickets sold daily May 25 to Sept. 30, and cover two months' trip going and coming via the famous

Shasta Route of the Southern Pacific

Stopovers going and coming. Many other routes at slightly higher rates for you to select from. Write or call on our nearest agent for full details of service, etc., or address

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- †Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahl, 330 Jackson.
- (37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
- (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
- (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
- (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
- (211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
- (172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
- (48) Baldwin & McMahon, 166 Valencia.
- (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
- (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
- (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
- (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
- (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
- (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
- (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
- (189) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
- (89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
- (99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
- (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
- (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
- (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
- (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
- (176) California Press, 50 Main.
- (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
- (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
- (90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
- (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
- (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
- (142) *Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
- (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
- (157) Davis, H. L. Co., 251 Kearny.
- (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
- (178) Dickinson & Faist, 1442 O'Farrell.
- (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
- (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
- (54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
- (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
- (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
- (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
- (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
- (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
- (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
- (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
- (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
- (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
- (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
- (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 175 Mission.
- (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
- (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
- (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
- (127) *Halle R. H., 68 Fremont.
- (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
- (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
- (188) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
- (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 147-151 Minna.
- (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
- (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
- (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
- (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
- (21) Labor Clarion, 318 Fourteenth.
- (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
- (168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
- (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
- (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
- (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
- (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
- (102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., 788 Mission.
- (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
- (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
- (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
- (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
- (58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
- (24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
- (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
- (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
- (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
- (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
- (115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (208) *Neubarth, J. J., Fifteenth and Mission.
- (43) Nevin, C. W., 154 Fifth St.
- (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
- (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
- (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
- (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
- (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
- (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
- (213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
- (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
- (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
- (26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
- (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
- (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
- (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
- (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
- (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (125) *Shanley Co., The, 147-151 Minna.
- (13) *Shannon-Conny Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
- (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
- (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
- (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
- (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
- (10) *Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.

- (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
- (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
- (210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 189 Kearny.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell, 144-154 Second.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
- (35) Vale Printing Co., 883 Market.
- (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
- (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
- (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
- (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
- (116) Althof & Bahl, 330 Jackson.
- (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
- (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
- (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
- (142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
- (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
- (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
- (47) Hughes, E. C., 147-151 Minna.
- (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
- (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
- (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
- (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
- (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
- (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
- (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
- (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
- (47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
- (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
- (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
- (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
- (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzell, 144-154 Second.
- (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Atwood & Pausch, 509 Sansome.
- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
- (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
- (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
- (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
- (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
- (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
- (30) Sunset Publishing House, Battery and Commercial.
- (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 76 Second.

ELECTROTYPER AND STEREOTYPER.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
- Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home.

- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekin Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
- Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
- Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
- Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
- Moraghan Oyster Company.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Sutro Baths.
- United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- All 10-cent Barber Shops.
- American Fuel Co.
- Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
- Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
- Bekin Van and Storage Company.
- Douglas Shoes.
- Eagle Box Factory.
- Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
- Marshall, Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
- Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
- Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting drew a record attendance. The situation in the Allied Printing Trades Council was discussed at length. A full report was presented by the delegates to that body, and the action of President George A. Tracy in issuing a statement on the late controversy was endorsed unanimously. By a vote of 108 to 26 it was decided to withdraw from the Allied Printing Trades Council.

The election of delegates to the California State Federation of Labor evoked considerable interest. Thirteen candidates were nominated. The six chosen were George A. Tracy, Will J. French, W. A. Gallagher, J. J. Chaudet, George S. Hollis and F. J. Bonnington.

A special order after initiation at the October meeting will be the consideration of the proposed amendments to the laws. The pressure of business prevented opportunity at last Sunday's gathering.

Francis H. Morgan has applied to New York Typographical Union for a card. He formerly worked in San Francisco, and information about the man is desired by the officers.

H. L. White resigned as a delegate to the Labor Council. His successor will be chosen at the next meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer Michelson reported forty-five cards deposited during the month, and thirty-seven withdrawn.

Sophus Hartwick, James J. McLaughlin and John Lages were elected to membership, on the favorable recommendation of the membership committee. Joseph Bollinger was transferred from the apprentice roll to full membership. No objection was raised to Los Angeles Union admitting J. A. McDonnell and Charles Barrett.

John Lages and J. J. McLaughlin were initiated.

On Monday evening, October 11th, the membership committee will meet at headquarters to consider the applications of Geo. Brady (apprentice), W. von Konsky (apprentice), Jack Domergue (apprentice), Geo. M. Hearst, Mrs. I. Wolff, V. E. Sawyer, J. C. Jones, E. M. Seager, Milton E. Miller and C. J. Lincke. Those interested are invited to attend.

A lengthy report was received from W. J. Higgins and Will J. White, delegates to the St. Joe convention of the I. T. U.

Mrs. E. H. O'Donnell addressed the union on matters pertaining to affiliation with the International Woman's Auxiliary.

Will J. White urged that financial assistance be given the Union Printers' Home library extension fund.

The union decided to take a referendum vote on the I. T. U. proposed amendments on Wednesday, October 13th.

D. McLennan, representing the San Francisco Labor Council, spoke on the Labor Carnival to be given during Portola week. One thousand tickets were purchased.

W. A. Cole of the Building Trades Council appeared in behalf of the Result Laundry Association of Oakland. The union contributed \$25 for the purchase of stock.

Zellerbach Paper Company was thanked for services rendered to the organization on Labor Day. The committee in charge of arrangements was likewise remembered.

The \$10 weekly donation to the box makers was continued, and the 10-cent assessment for the hatters on earnings of \$30 or over.

The executive committee's report defined the duties of operators, and reported adversely on proposed alterations to the apprentice laws, in which the union concurred. The local laws will be revised to make them conform with the International apprentice laws.

The pension voucher left for Indianapolis last Saturday. The checks are expected on October 5th.

DIRECTORY
OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first Wednesday at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdtrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 314 14th.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 133 Gough; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mondays at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters 316 14th.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy., 1164 O'Farrell.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet Alternate Saturdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th, between Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East Hall, 316 14th.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom, near 4th.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secy., meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St. Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom. Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets. C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street. Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission Streets. John Brannen. J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street. Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave. Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover. New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kelsen, Six Mile House. Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave. People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight street.

At the board meeting, held September 28th, President Harry Menke presiding, Mrs. R. M. Danhauer, J. C. Driscoll, E. Suennen, and J. F. Dunning were admitted to membership by initiation. Mr. B. R. Wolf of Local No. 10, Chicago, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Applications for membership were received from L. S. Kent and E. V. Kolle, and were laid over one week.

Messrs. C. P. Abbiati, C. H. Dayton, G. D. Frantz, W. W. Reinhart, C. Schneider, G. F. Speller and T. L. Zeh have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

Due to the request of the executive committee in charge of arrangements for the Portola Festival, permission was unanimously granted, at the board of directors' meeting held September 28th, to members to volunteer service for the proposed benefit in aid of the Festival Fund, to occur October 8th at the Garrick Theatre. Similar permission was granted members to perform for the benefit performance in aid of the Youths' Directory, at the Wigwam Theatre, this city, on Wednesday afternoon, October 6th.

Dues and assessments for the third quarter, amounting to \$1.90, are now due and payable before October 1, 1909. The assessments consist of death benefit assessment No. 6, levied on account of the death of the late member A. Beetz, and an assessment of 15 cents per member (payable by the entire membership of Local No. 6) in support of the United Hatters of North America. Payment of dues and assessments should be made to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey, 68 Haight street.

The list of members who have become delinquent on account of failure to pay dues, assessments, or for any cause whatever, will be published in the next issue of the "Labor Clarion." A word to the wise should be sufficient, and this word should suffice to cause delinquent members to promptly confer with Financial Secretary Arthur S. Morey.

Legal proceedings in the matter of permanently preventing the municipal authorities from inter-

ferring with members of Local No. 6 engaged to play in the lobby of the Portola theatre, this city, have not been concluded to date, owing to the fact that Mr. Robert W. Harrison, who has charge of the conduct of the case, is engaged in the Tomalty trial, and has not been at liberty to give his attention to the Portola theatre case for that reason. It is expected, however, that the hearing before Judge Troutt will shortly occur, and the important questions involved in the case, decided, it is fervently hoped, once and for all, to the satisfaction of the membership of the M. M. P. U.

Mr. William Dabelow is expected back in San Francisco this week after an absence of several years in Germany. He will be warmly welcomed by many old friends and associates, and his return will serve to again emphasize the saying that "they all come back to San Francisco." Mr. Nathan Firestone, formerly of the Princess theatre orchestra, returns next week from his eastern vacation trip. Messrs. George Huntington and C. A. McClure returned on Sunday, September 26th, from a ten days' deer-hunting trip to Mendocino county. They report having camped on member Gus Schneider's ranch, located six miles from Cummings (some thirty miles from Sherwood), and that deer are plentiful. Two bucks were killed, and as a result there has been some jubilation in the homes of various members due to the kindness of the successful hunters.

POLITICAL OFFICIALS BARRED.

Political office-holders are to be barred this year from seats in the convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, which opens at Belleville, on Tuesday, October 19th. In the official call for the convention, notice is given that no delegate who is not actively engaged at his or her trade will be seated. It is the first time in the history of the state body that such a rule has been enforced.

That the new rule will keep politics out of the convention is not expected by any of the seventy-five Chicago delegates who expect to attend. Already some of them are whetting their knives to go after the present officers of the state body on account of politics.

We are recognized as the headquarters for

Clothing for the Working Man

OVERALLS, BLOUSES, JUMPERS, APRONS AND MECHANICS' SPECIALTIES

Our stock is broad enough and big enough to meet the needs of every trade or occupation

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NEWS FROM THE MAILERS.

President E. L. Bangs recently returned from an extended trip through the east. He was a delegate to the late conventions of the International Typographical Union and the Mailers' Trade District Union, and has a very encouraging report to make on the business transacted by those bodies. While in New York, Mr. Bangs was the guest of Miss Margaret C. Daley of the United Garment Workers of America, and was shown throughout the different establishments where wearing apparel is manufactured under fair and sweatshop conditions.

At the last meeting of the union, an assessment of 50 cents was levied against each member in aid of Will A. Pfannkuche, a member of the International Typographical Union, who is now on trial for his life in Arizona.

A continued meeting of the regular September meeting will be held at the Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street, on Tuesday evening, October 5, 1909, at 7:30 o'clock.

The union purchased 500 tickets for the Labor Carnival that is to be held during Portola week.

Down in Bakersfield an evangelist asked an employing baker to attend one of his services. But business interfered, though the baker was willing to close if the others agreed to do so. The evangelist, true to his calling, interviewed the other bakers in town with the result that their decision was concreted in an advertisement to close their respective establishments on Sundays.

San Francisco's Union Shoe Store

...B. KATSCHINSKI...

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST

825 MARKET ST., near 4th
Opposite Stockton St.

We employ only Union Clerks
We display the Union Store Card

We have and sell more Union-Stamped Shoes than any other store in America

MEN'S WORKING SHOES

Men's Solid Calf "Mechanic's" Shoes, Lace and Congress - - \$2.00
Men's "Teamster's" Plain Toe Bellows Tongue Shoe - - \$2.50
Other grades, suitable for every day wear, priced up to - \$3.50

ALL UNION STAMPED

MEN'S DRESS SHOES

Patent Colt Lace, Button and Oxfords, all styles, all leathers \$2.50
"The Keystone" Hand Welt Shoe, all patterns - - - \$3.50
"Stacy - Adams" Bench Made Shoes - - - - - \$5.00

We carry a complete line of Infants', Children's and Women's Shoes that are sold at such prices that IT WILL PAY YOU TO LET US SHOE YOU